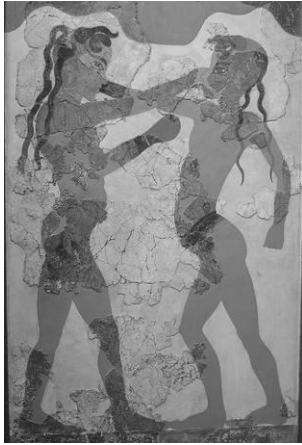


REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2008
CLASSICAL ART

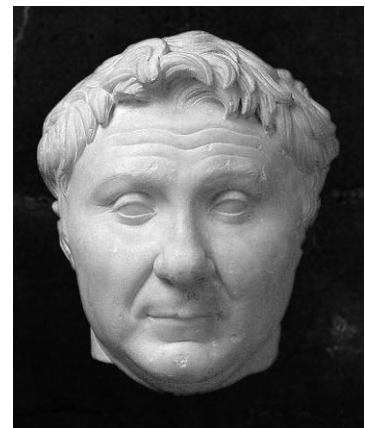


1. The fresco on the left dates roughly to the:
a. 16th c. B.C b. 10th c. B.C.
c. 5th c. B.C. d. 3rd c. B.C.
2. The fresco was discovered at the site of :
a. Akrotiri b. Knossos c. Mycenae d. Pylos
3. Another fresco found in the same location depicts
a. bull leaping. b. flying fish.
c. blue monkeys. d. warriors.



4. The statues on the left depict two brothers named
a. Romulus and Remus. b. Kleobis and Biton.
c. Kastor and Polydeuces. d. Agamemnon and Menelaus.
5. These statues were found at:
a. Athens. b. Corinth. c. Argos. d. Delphi.
6. The statues are considered masterpieces of the
a. Archaic Style. b. Geometric Style.
c. Severe Style. d. High Classical Style.

7. The image on the right is a bust of
a. Julius Caesar. b. Augustus. c. Pompey. d. Nero.
8. The wavy hair style of this bust is modeled after the images
of which famous Greek historical figure?
a. Pericles b. Alexander the Great
c. Themistocles d. Alcibiades
9. The Greek sculptor responsible for first developing this
hairstyle was
a. Lysippus. b. Praxiteles. c. Polykleitos. d. Myron.



10. The image on the right shows an example of a pottery vessel from a famous group known as the:
- Medea Group.
 - Panathenaic vessels.
 - Dipylon vases.
 - Tyrrhenian Amphorae.
11. This group of vessels commonly depict
- scenes from the Trojan War.
 - military processions.
 - Myths concerning Medea.
 - funerary scenes.
12. Where were these vessels produced?
- Athens
 - Sparta
 - Corinth
 - Crete



13. Where was the gold mask on the left excavated?
- Pylos
 - Mycenae
 - Knossos
 - Troy
14. Who initially excavated the site?
- Sir Arthur Evans
 - Spyridon Marinatos
 - Heinrich Schliemann
 - Carl Blegen
15. The excavator believed (incorrectly) that he was “gazing upon the face of...”
- Menelaus.
 - Achilles.
 - Priam.
 - Agamemnon.

16. Where is the building on the right located?
- Ephesus
 - Petra
 - Masada
 - Leptis Magna
17. This building dates to the
- 5th c. B.C.
 - 3rd c. B.C.
 - 1st c. A.D.
 - 4th c. A.D.
18. What is the architectural term for the triangular area above the entrance?
- pediment
 - architrave
 - entablature
 - metope



19. Identify the monument to which the relief on the left belongs.
- Altar of Zeus
 - Altar of the 12 Gods
 - Altar of Peace
 - Altar of Aphrodite
20. Identify the female figure in the middle.
- Mother earth
 - Demeter/Ceres
 - Rhea Silvia
 - Hera/Juno



21. The temple on the left is called the
a. Hephaesteion. b. Telesterion.
c. Erechtheum. d. Heraion.
22. Where is this temple located?
a. Athens b. Argos
c. Eleusis d. Corinth
23. The female support columns are called
a. Kouroi. b. Kanephoroi.
c. Korai d. Caryatids



24. Identify the building in the image (left).
a. Roman aqueduct b. Circus Maximus
c. Colosseum d. Theater of Marcellus
25. Construction of this monument began under the Emperor ____ and was inaugurated under the Emperor ____.
a. Augustus ... Tiberius b. Nero ... Vespasian
c. Tiberius ... Claudius d. Vespasian ... Titus



26. What is the shape of this Black-Figure vessel called?
a. amphora b. krater c. skyphos d. kylike
27. Identify the two figures depicted in the picture.
a. Achilles & Patroclus b. Achilles & Odysseus
c. Achilles & Ajax d. Achilles & Nestor
28. Name the artist of this famous work.
a. Kleitias b. Amasis c. Euthymides d. Exekias
29. Where was the black figure technique of vase painting invented?
a. Mycenae b. Sparta
c. Etruria d. Corinth
30. Which style of vase painting replaced black-figure in 530 B.C.?
a. geometric b. orientalizing c. red-figure d. white ground



31. The wall fresco on the left is an example of which Pompeian Style?
a. first b. second c. third d. fourth
32. Where was it discovered?
a. Villa of the Mysteries (Pompeii)
b. House of Livia (Rome)
c. Stabian Baths (Pompeii)
d. Farnesina House (Rome)



33. Identify this building.
a. The Pantheon b. The Parthenon
c. The Propylaea d. The Pandroseion
34. Which of the following was not a part of the sculptural theme of the building?
a. Panathenaic procession
b. the birth of Athena
c. the contest between Athena and Poseidon
d. the labors of Heracles



35. This beautiful relief comes from
a. the wall of the Altar of Zeus, Pergamon.
b. the frieze of the Parthenon, Athens.
c. the parapet of the Athena Nike Temple, Athens.
d. the metope frieze from the Temple of Zeus, Olympia.
36. The fluid motion and clinging drapery mark it as a clear example of the
a. Severe style. b. Late Classical style.
c. Pergamene style. d. Hellenistic style.



37. This type of figurine comes from _____ and dates to the _____.
- a. Crete Bronze Age
 - b. Cyprus Iron Age
 - c. Greek Mainland Orientalizing Period
 - d. Cycladic Islands Early Bronze Age



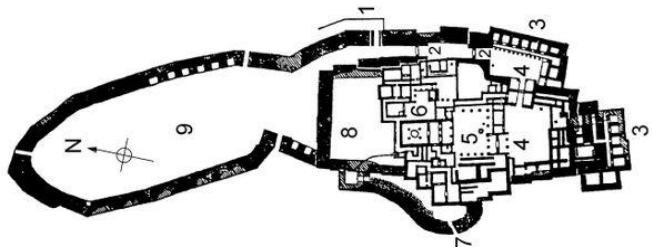
38. This vessel shape is called a
- a. lekythos. b. aryballos. c. alabastron. d. oinochoe.
39. This type of vessel was most commonly used
- a. as a prize awarded in athletic contests.
 - b. for holding wine as part of a table setting.
 - c. as a funerary offering.
 - d. for carrying perfume.



40. Where is this mosaic located?
- a. Pompeii b. Rome
 - c. Herculanium d. Ostia
41. Who is the figure in the chariot?
- a. Neptune b. Nereus
 - c. Oceanus d. Pontus

42. This is a plan of what ancient site?
- a. Mycenae b. Tiryns
 - c. Pylos d. Knossos

43. The central hall characteristic of this type of structure is called a
- a. megaron. b. propylon. c. tholos. d. opisthodomos.



44. Which triumphal arch in Rome commemorates the conquest of Judaea and the capture of Jerusalem?
a. Arch of Constantine b. Arch of Augustus
c. Arch of Trajan d. Arch of Titus
45. The first type of facing for Roman concrete, which consisted of irregular-shaped small stones placed on a concrete core, was called:
a. opus testaceum b. opus reticulatum c. opus mixtum d. opus incertum
46. Which of the following emperors did not construct a forum in Rome?
a. Nerva b. Augustus c. Trajan d. Nero
47. The *poikile*, *canopus*, and the *piazza d'oro* were all part of
a. Nero's Golden House in Rome. b. Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli.
c. The Flavian Palace on the Palatine Hill. d. Villa Jovis on the island of Capri.
48. The man charged with overseeing all of Perikles' building and art projects, according to Plutarch, was
a. Phidias. b. Mnesicles. c. Apollodorus. d. Polykleitos.
49. Our most valuable ancient source of information concerning Roman architecture is
a. Pausanias. b. Vitruvius. c. Pliny the Elder. d. Livy.
50. According to the writer Suetonius, which great leader "found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble"?
a. Julius Caesar b. Nero c. Augustus d. Hadrian